

ALARM OVER MEXICO RIFE IN WASHINGTON

5,000 Americans and Millions of
Property Imperilled by
Disorders.

MADERO VERSUS ANARCHY

Perils of Intervention Even Greater Than
Those of Present Situation
—Army All Ready.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. Members of the administration from the very highest down do not hesitate to say to-night that the Mexican situation is regarded as alarming. High officials see in the condition of the Mexican republic today a menace which they believe may develop into a crisis for the American people as well as the Mexicans.

The disorder in Mexico is increasing daily. Every sheet of reports from the American Embassy at Mexico city and the consular agents throughout Mexico adds to the number of storm centres of lawlessness.

Respect for law, order and constituted authority has disappeared, according to reports received here. The loyalty of the army, upon which President Madero should be able to place absolute dependence in suppressing bands of marauders, is gravely doubted. The soldiers, if they have not expressed open opposition to President Madero's regime, are half-hearted in their support of him. It is believed here that unless the spirit of the army changes soon Madero will be attempting to compete with anarchy for the control of Mexico.

Even thus far, when lawlessness is as yet unorganized, he has been unable to check its spread. There are no less than 5,000 Americans in Mexico according to the latest figures. The majority of these are either associated with or actually engaged in mining, agriculture or commerce on a large scale. The value of these interests of American citizens is figured in the hundreds of millions and represents years of labor, bound up with the enterprises in Mexico are the fortunes and lives of the 5,000 Americans themselves, and the interests of thousands more in this country are involved. It is these facts which the members of the Administration have in mind when they sit down to wrestle with the question.

The lives and property of these Americans are already seriously menaced by the disturbed state of Mexico. What really causes the anxiety is the fear that any step the United States may take to stop the situation may endanger these Americans and their interests vastly more than if the Government limited itself merely to precautionary measures along the Mexican border. In other words, it is expected that even the mention of the word "intervention" will precipitate in Mexico a shedding of American blood.

Reports received in the last few days from all parts of Mexico say that the published statements in Mexican papers in the form of despatches from the United States to the effect that this Government is contemplating intervention is doing much to foment a spirit of great resentment against the Americans, for whom the Mexican has not at best any great love.

The question has resolved itself into this: "What is the United States going to do about it when a country three times the area of Texas, filled with Americans engaged in large enterprises, with a frontier extending along its entire southern frontier, becomes a victim to a reign of lawlessness? What is the United States going to do when its nearest neighbor is filled with a people who, disappointed in the achievements of a reformer, are ruled by the doctrine of every man for himself?" The holdfast spirits in Mexico, not getting what they wanted and expecting from Madero, are proceeding to help themselves.

There has been talk here of advising all Americans in Mexico to withdraw from that country. This suggestion, however, is not being seriously considered. It is believed that the issuance of such a notice by the State Department would be interpreted both in Mexico and the United States as the forerunner of an advance of our armed forces into Mexico and that it would inflame the people of both countries. In the next place it is considered impossible to contemplate moving 5,000 people, each of whom is associated with large enterprises, which could not be left to fall into the hands of the first marauding band.

The army has taken every step preparatory to a military movement in the event of a crisis, yet not a man has been moved. Only enough soldiers have been placed near the boundary to show the border cities and towns and to show the neutrality laws. The same military authorities, who admit that the situation is most serious, say it is as nothing compared to the gravity of any consideration of intervention by the United States. The troops are ready to go, but are drawn, not as they are expected to be, but have prepared for a big military movement. They are expected to be called upon to-day, and the Department was informed to-day.

The War Department to-day called upon State Governors for a report of the number of militiamen available for use in Texas. Answers to these queries are expected to-morrow, and upon them the Department plans will be based.

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WILL TRY TO BEAT HERRICK.

Insurgents Oppose His Nomination as
Ambassador to France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. President Taft probably will have trouble with the Senate over the confirmation of Myron T. Herrick's nomination as Ambassador to France. The insurgents, who are boiling angry over a reference made by Herrick in Cleveland a day or two ago to Senator La Follette, will oppose it.

The President's own friends acknowledge that the remarks attributed to Herrick were all timed to please poor taste. Mr. Herrick had just accepted the ambassadorship to France and had come almost direct from the White House when he made his public utterance in regard to the Wisconsin Senator. In the course of the speech the following was attributed to Mr. Herrick:

"All men in politics have their place. I believe the man who runs about the country, shoves up his hair, crouches on the stage and then breaks down has his place."

Mr. Herrick did not mention Senator La Follette by name, but his reference to the Wisconsin Presidential aspirant, who recently suffered a breakdown in Philadelphia, was unmistakable.

The Republican insurgents in the Senate are bitter over the incident and are prepared to resist it when the Herrick nomination comes up. Without Democratic support the insurgents of course will be unable to prevent the nomination, but they can embarrass the President.

The President is particularly desirous of quick action on this nomination, as Robert Bacon, the present Ambassador to Paris, wishes to return to the country as soon as possible to assume his duties as fellow of Harvard University.

The insurgents are conducting an investigation to ascertain definitely if the accounts of Mr. Herrick's speech were correct.

PARALYTIC IN CELLAR FLOOD.

Helpless Man Drowning in Water From
Street Gutter When Rescued.

A 12 inch water main in East Forty-eighth street between Second and Third avenues burst yesterday afternoon, flooding a dozen basements. Henry Frothingham, a paralytic, was found lying in his bed in the basement of 205, fighting to keep his head above the water, which had covered his bed to the depth of several inches and was deepening. He was carried out by policemen.

The water burst through the asphalt pavement at 3:30 o'clock, shooting twenty-five feet into the air. The north side of the street is the lower and is a minute or two tenants on that side were rushing about looking for janitors.

Before the water was shut off tables, chairs and bedsteads were floating about in three basements. The break is supposed to have been caused by cold weather.

IRONED OUT THE BONDS.

Water Soaked Securities in Equitable
Fire Made Good as Ever.

Three thousand bonds of the United States Insurance Company soaked with water in the lower vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company in the Equitable fire now reported dry and "as good as ever," due to the bounding efforts of President Munn and Secretary Alfred Wheelwright yesterday at the company offices, Broadway and Chambers street.

The \$300,000 securities were in four boxes on the lowermost tier. When opened the soggy paper was a problem for the officers. They tried squeezing the boxes, but they were too full. Finally electric fans were used by president and secretary and after a full union laundry day of work the office was draped with papers played upon by electric fans.

"While some are a trifle stained, every bond is good at market value," said Secretary Wheelwright last night.

SHOTS NEAR THE DEAD LINE.

Robber Fires Twice at Assayer in Ann
Street Shop—The Assayer Ducks.

Albert C. Southall, an assayer, was about to close his shop at 53 Ann street at 7 o'clock last night when a man came in, displayed a watch chain and asked Southall if it was gold.

The assayer tried to find his eye-glasses and when he faced the customer again he saw a revolver pointed at his head. Southall dropped to the floor behind his showcase and tried to reach the safe, where he had a revolver.

The robber made for the door after firing a shot. The bullet missed Southall's head by a few inches and buried itself in the wall. At the door the stranger turned and fired a second bullet, which sank into a partition a few feet from where the shopkeeper was on his knees trying to reach the safe.

Southall hurried to the street as soon as the robber departed, but saw nobody. He ran to the police that it was when he was working in Brooklyn as a clerk in a jewelry store a stranger came in and tried to get away with several thousands of dollars worth of diamonds which he grabbed from a tray. The thief had got as far as the door when a bullet from the jeweller's revolver halted him. After the robber recovered from his wound Southall testified against him and he was sent to prison for ten years. The Ann street assayer suspects that last night's robber was the same man.

BIG JEWEL THEFT FROM YACHT.

\$20,000 Worth Vanishes From Mr. Dalziel's Capercaille in Genoa Harbor.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
GENOA, Feb. 9. A jewelry valued at \$20,000 has been stolen from the steam yacht Capercaille, now in this harbor.

ARREST OF 400 BUTTER AND EGG MEN ASKED FOR

Every Member of Mercantile Exchange
Accused of Conspiracy
to Regulate Prices.

TWO MEN FIXED THE RATES

De Ford Says Wholesalers Rule Market
to Their Own Advantage—Policemen
Were Jailed for Like Offense.

After a two weeks investigation of the butter situation Assistant District Attorney De Ford is convinced that the New York Mercantile Exchange, an organization of produce dealers which comprises most of the butter, egg and cheese jobbers in the city and controls, it is said, 95 per cent of the trade, is virtually a conspiracy in restraint of trade, an object being to lower prices in the summer and raise them in the winter. He has filed with Magistrate Murphy information to that effect in which he asks for warrants for the 400 members of the exchange. Within a week or ten days Magistrate Murphy will take evidence in a series of public hearings similar to those held last summer by Magistrate Appleton in the ice investigation.

F. G. Unger, a vice-president of the Mercantile Exchange, and William C. Taber, a member of the exchange, Mr. De Ford says, succeeded the "butter and egg price regulation committee" of the exchange on August 29, 1909. Since that time, he alleges, "false information and lies" have been spread, and the exchange has been used to regulate prices.

The exchange, it is alleged, has been so successful that there is no competition in the purchase and sale of butter and eggs in this country except a nominal and negligible competition between receivers who purchase from shippers on a slight margin of premium above the prices fixed by the exchange.

The names of all of the 400 members of the exchange who have become such within the last five years, the period of responsibility named in the statute of limitations are given in the information and warrants are asked for all of them. It is asserted that they were all parties to the conspiracy in that they participated in the election of officers, paid annual dues to the treasurer of the exchange, bought and sold at wholesale in accordance with the schedule of prices fixed by Unger and Taber and "did and performed other acts to your informant unknown."

In the information it is alleged that the members of the exchange have conspired to injure trade and commerce, to restrict and prevent competition to the injury of the public and are therefore guilty of violation of section 50 of the penal law. It is the same section under which the five poultry trust, composed of dealers in Washington Market, was prosecuted last summer and thirteen of its members were sent to prison. Mr. De Ford had charge of the prosecution in that case.

Besides the charter, rules, records and the evidence in a suit against the exchange now pending in Brooklyn, Mr. De Ford had before him a number of witnesses. Statistics and data were furnished by F. G. Unger and William C. Taber. Those whose statements were taken orally were: Edwin F. Martin, president of the exchange; Frank G. Unger, vice-president; William C. Taber, F. G. Henry, the superintendent; John Selby, an exchange member; H. A. Emerson, a non-resident member; and P. Q. Fox, a member and the publisher of a produce weekly.

Mr. Taber's explanation of the high price of butter this year was that the accumulation of the summer product was smaller than usual because of the break in prices in the late winter and spring of 1911. Prices then declined so far, he said, that butter substitutes were driven out of the market and the trade was thrown entirely on genuine butter. Then, too, he continued, buyers followed the advances of the fall and winter to a "most remarkable extent," eating up the fresh receipts and cutting into the storage stock steadily.

The New York Mercantile Exchange, whose building is at 6 Harrison street, goes back to March 27, 1871.

The present officers are: President, Edwin F. Martin; vice-presidents, Frank G. Unger and Taber; Frank G. Unger and Charles E. Adams; treasurer, W. G. French; secretary, S. M. Knapp; superintendent, F. G. Henry. The executive committee consists of John A. Babcock, Irat Barnes, Frank Crawford, J. E. Lashers, S. M. Knapp, W. E. McCabe, J. Leo Honigman, Alexander Moir and Charles F. Droste, Jr.

40 STEVENS SOPHS OUT.

Suspended for Hazing and Believed to
Be in Danger of Dismissal.

Forty sophomores in the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken have been suspended for hazing. The incidents which led up to the suspensions occurred early on Thursday morning. President Alexander C. Humphreys of the institute arrived home on Thursday from Panama. He ordered the suspension of all who were implicated in the affair. Three men were suspended on that day and thirty-seven more yesterday. The forty will be arranged before a committee of the faculty at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning. The committee comprises Dr. Humphreys, Prof. Adam Reisenberger and Prof. Charles F. Knapp.

The sophomore class held a dinner in Manhattan on Wednesday night. On their way back to Hoboken early the next morning it occurred to some of the diners to look up some freshmen. One of the first stops was made at the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity house at Twelfth and Garden streets, Hoboken. One of the party having entrée to the house let the others in and a search was made for freshmen. The latter took refuge in one of the bedrooms and barricaded the door. The door was broken down and the freshmen were dragged out and put through their paces.

After dropping in at several other fraternity houses and other places where freshmen are wont to sleep the invading party started for the Stevens Castle, which the Stevens family not long ago turned over to the institute and which is now used as a dormitory. Here a sophomore living in the building led the way. The caretaker, Phelps, was thrown out and locked outside. The freshmen took refuge together in one room and tried to resist, but the door was broken down and they were dragged out. One of the incidents of the visit was the tossing of two of the freshmen into a bathtub, pajamas and all.

There has been little hazing heard of at Stevens since the fall of 1902, the first year of Dr. Humphreys' presidency. In that fall two or three men were detected and dismissed. At the opening of each year since then President Humphreys has announced that no hazing would be tolerated. In view of the dismissal of the students involved in the hazing cases of 1902 the student body does not regard the position of the forty men now under suspension as enviable.

Dr. Birkhead was in Washington last night visiting Attorney-General McKim.

Dr. Birkhead, one of the vestrymen, said that while Dr. Birkhead had not formally resigned he understood that he intended to do so soon. If Dr. Birkhead does hand in a formal resignation, said Mr. Pike, it will be contrary to the general wishes of the vestrymen. He understood that Dr. Birkhead was tired of trying to keep up the well systematized parochial work of the parish as organized by Dr. Rainsford. Dr. Birkhead, said the vestryman, thought it was too heavy a task for so young a rector, who felt that the infatuation of the German, Italian and Jewish elements into the makeup of the parish had made it essential that a change be effected and a new method of work be undertaken.

Dr. Birkhead believes that he is too much in sympathy with the kind of work that has been going on in the past to be the right man to undertake any new programme. He feels, say the vestrymen, that as a young man he should seek a parish where the results of his work will be more apparent than in a parish where the constructive work to a large extent has been accomplished. Mr. Pike said that the vestry has no one else in mind.

It is understood that Dr. Birkhead has felt this way for about six months, but that there had been no definite decision on his part until two months ago, when an other came from Emmanuel Church in Baltimore. The Southern church conducts its parochial work on the same lines as St. George's and there has been a vacant since the death of the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, who died some months ago.

At the church it was said that Dr. Birkhead had had three recent calls, one to Cincinnati, one to Pittsburgh, and a third to Baltimore. Whether he had accepted any of the three his assistants did not know.

Three of these assistants the Revs. G. A. Cunningham, Robert McKay and E. G. Norton, are soon to leave the church. That, however, as Mr. Cunningham explained to a St. George's reporter, is a matter in no way connected with Dr. Birkhead's continuance or severance of relations with St. George's. When the curates come to the church they come with the understanding that they must leave in two years. The terms of those three assistants are soon to expire. Mr. Cunningham leaves within two months and the others in June.

St. George's, proud of its history and influence in the community, celebrated its 100th anniversary of the founding of its parish in the church building in Souvestant Square last November and there were present at the commemorative services men and women of the city, members of the church, whose position in the community well justified that pride.

When Dr. William S. Rainsford left St. George's in 1905, after he had built up a parish whose size and consequent demands upon its leader's time and labors had proved too great a strain, there was the largest sort of stir in Episcopal circles when the vestrymen chose as the head of the church a young man from Dr. Rainsford's hard working corps of assistants. Dr. Birkhead was only 30 years old when he took up the work, but he soon had the admiration and respect of his parish for his labors at the head of the well known institutional Episcopal Church, whose congregation rarely dropped to less than 5,000 persons. The parish considered that one of the most interesting events of its history took place on June 9, 1909, when Dr. Birkhead married Miss Caroline Minton Hall.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9. Members of the vestry of Emmanuel Episcopal Church would neither affirm nor deny the report that the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead had accepted a call to that rectorate. Dr. Birkhead was here yesterday in conference with several members of the vestry. He returned this morning. For nearly a year this congregation has been trying to pick a rector.

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REV. HUGH BIRCKHEAD TO QUIT ST. GEORGE'S

Difference of Opinion on Church
Work Methods Said to Be
Chief Cause.

PRESENT BURDEN HEAVY

Population Changes Have Brought New
Problems—Old Methods
Antiquated.

Prominent Episcopalians were discussing yesterday the well defined report that the Rev. Hugh Birkhead, the young rector who succeeded Dr. William S. Rainsford as head of St. George's Episcopal Church, had resigned or was about to resign. The report had it that Dr. Birkhead has found his work at St. George's too onerous and that he would seek a new field where he could work along the same lines as those on which he has been engaged at St. George's, but with less difficult parochial activities.

Dr. Birkhead has felt that there should be some radical change in the management of his parish because of the ever shifting population, while the older element in the church feels that the old institutional methods, as they call them, are adequate to meet the new needs. It is understood that there is no difficulty between the rector and his congregation aside from the mere differences of ideas as to the handling of the parish.

R. Fulton Cutting, who heads the St. George's vestry in the absence of J. P. Morgan, who is in Egypt, would not deny last night that Dr. Birkhead was about to leave the church.

"All I can say is that there has been no official notice to the vestry of any such action on Dr. Birkhead's part," the last meeting of the vestry was in December and Mr. Cutting said that there would probably be one called this month.

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KILLED BOY TO SPARE HIM.

Move in England to Save Pessimistic
Parent From Hanging.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 9. A petition was filed to-day by the friends of Albert Reeves, who recently slew his infant son "to save him from the madhouse of modern industrial life," asking the Home Office to commute the prisoner's death sentence. The plea is made against Reeves's own protest.

The man made an extraordinary plea when he was taken before the court. Refusing the services of a counsel he calmly arose and said in a firm voice:

"Your Lordship, I am guilty. I am of perfectly sound mind and I know what I was doing. I realize the gravity of the charge and I am ready to satisfy the law's demands. It is incumbent upon you to sentence me to death."

Donning the black cap the Judge passed sentence as the prisoner requested. He expressed the hope, however, that the Home Office would inquire into the man's sanity.

200 STRIKE BABIES COMING.
New York Socialists to Begin Caring for
Lawrence Children To-day.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Feb. 9. After a conference between a committee of the industrial workers and a transportation agent this afternoon the announcement was made that arrangements had been perfected for taking 200 strikers' children to New York to-morrow.

The party will leave here in special cars attached to the 10 o'clock train.

A proposition was made some days ago to heads of families to send their young children to homes of socialists in New York while the strike is on, but it did not please the mothers. Yesterday the proposition was renewed, and the leaders got the consent of the parents of 200 boys and girls. The children are delighted.

The New York people want 50 children sent over, and if the first party is well looked after more will follow.

It is understood that the New York people propose to use the Lawrence children for demonstration purposes. They are to head parades of working people to create sympathy and raise cash for the Lawrence strikers.

CLEAN OFF YOUR SIDEWALKS.
Mayor Gaylor Finds Ice on Some and
Police Get a Special Order.

Mayor Gaylor has found many Brooklyn sidewalks covered with snow and ice and very slippery. He told Police Headquarters, and yesterday acting Police Commissioner McKay ordered all members of the force to see that the ordinances relating to the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks are enforced. Patrolmen on post will be held accountable for their enforcement.

Last year Mayor Gaylor fell on a slippery sidewalk, and Commissioner Crosby warned all those who did not keep their sidewalks clean that they would be arrested. Several arrests followed.

WILSON CUTS OUT OHIO.
Refuses to Speak There While Harmon
Is Candidate for President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9. Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey will not accept the invitation of the Ohio constitutional convention to address it in spite of the opportunity that the acceptance would offer to reply to his Presidential rival, Judson Harmon, on the initiative and referendum.

Gov. Wilson takes the position it would be a breach of courtesy to enter Gov. Harmon's State when both are candidates for the Presidency.

Gov. Wilson has also refused to address the Ohio Presbyterian convention, which will meet at Warren. In a letter he says that he would not consider it courteous to invade the home State of his rival.

DIES DAY AFTER MARRIAGE.
Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Browne
Thomas Victim of Pneumonia.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9. Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Browne Thomas, U. S. N., died in the California Club late this afternoon, forty-eight hours after he had married Miss Grace Melius.

Death was due to pneumonia contracted a fortnight ago. Lieutenant-Commander Thomas was automobiling with his fiancée.

Wednesday morning he seemed to be improving and at his request the wedding ceremony, which had been planned for Wednesday night in St. John's Episcopal Church, was performed at his bedside.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas was a son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas. He was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and was second in command there.

BRINGS MAINE RELICS HOME.
Collier Leonidas Reaches Washington
Navy Yard From Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. The collier Leonidas, with the mast and other relics of the Maine on board, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard this afternoon from Havana and Annapolis.

The mast is to be erected in Arlington National Cemetery. The other relics are to be distributed among patriotic organizations, municipalities and relatives of members of the crew of the Maine. A joint army and navy board will apportion them to the hundreds of applicants.

JUDGE DEWEY SENT TO ASYLUM.
Boston Lawyer Declared to Be a Dangerous Lunatic.

BOSTON, Feb. 9. After a hearing which lasted all day Judge Grant of the Probate Court this afternoon committed Henry S. Dewey, a former Municipal Court Judge and well known lawyer, to the Boston Insane Hospital.

Dewey, who is a second cousin of